

Scraps and Facts.

— Wash Turner, an unsophisticated young farmer with his wife and two-year-old baby, jumped from a west-bound Southern railway passenger train at McFall, Ala., recently and was killed. He threw his wife and child from the train and they were seriously injured. Mrs. Turner probably died. The train had whistled for McFall, and Turner immediately jumped from his seat and hurled his wife and baby to the door. Two or three passengers tried to stop him, but he brushed them aside. He evidently was not used to traveling and did not appreciate the danger of jumping off. Mrs. Turner's leg was broken and the child's arm broken. It is stated that Turner had never been on a train before.

— Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton for the week ending last Friday, shows that the total visible supply is 1,201,697 bales against 2,732,381 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 705,697, against 2,844,381 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil and India, etc., 496,000 against 688,000 last year. The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease, compared with last year, of 1,530,684. Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe, 744,000 bales against 1,679,000 last year; in Egypt, 48,000 against 48,000 last year; in India, 272,000 against 428,000 last year; and in the United States, 138,000 against 579,000 last year.

— After six weeks of weary trial, the Kentucky jury that has been sitting on the case of Caleb Powers, ex-secretary of the state, charged with the murder of Wm. Goebel, on last Saturday returned a verdict of guilty as accessory, and recommended punishment by imprisonment for life. The jury was composed of eight Democrats, three anti-Goebel Democrats and one Republican. It was stated that upon the retirement of the jury, the Republican was the first to speak up. He said that when the trial commenced he had no idea of the guilt of the accused; but the evidence had convinced him beyond a doubt. There was some talk of hanging Powers; but the first ballot resulted in an agreement to fix the punishment at life imprisonment. The cases against Youtsey, Davis, Whicker and Combs are still pending.

— The Philadelphia newspaper recently published a remarkable advertisement. It announced that Purvis & Co., of Williamsport, Pa., would pay in full all claims against the house of Purvis & Co., which failed in Baltimore in 1868. The head of the present house of Purvis & Co., was a boy when his father and grandfather failed in 1868. He started in life with nothing in the way of money; but he had a good character, a fine stock of natural ability and a determination to succeed. This he has done beyond his expectations and now he proposes to pay every debt left by his father and grandfather, regardless of statutes of limitations, bankruptcy laws and the fact that not the slightest legal obligation in the matter rests upon him. This is a very rare case and in these days sounds more like romance than actual fact.

— Franklin J. Moses, at one time governor of South Carolina and also a former speaker of the house of representatives of that state, was arrested in Boston last Saturday, charged with the larceny of \$5 from John Hardy, a Boston business man. Moses has been living in Winthrop, and for a time conducted a weekly newspaper at Revere. It is alleged that after disposing of his interest in the paper, he continued to solicit advertisements for it, and Mr. Hardy's complaint was entered as a result of an alleged payment made to Mr. Moses of \$5 for an advertisement which did not appear. Moses was brought to the attention of the Boston police in 1885, when he was arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from the late Frederick Ames, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson and others. He was then found guilty and was sent to the State prison for three years.

— Every wheel and stroke of commerce throughout the great Southern Pacific system of railroads and steamship lines was stopped for seven minutes last Friday, during the burial of Collis P. Huntington, in New York. At the exact moment when the clock struck 11 in New York every hammer in all the shops ceased clanging; engines paused upon the rails and steamships floated lifeless upon the water. In Chicago the offices remained closed all the morning, and no tickets were sold or other business transacted until after the remains of the great railroad magnate were laid to rest. During the short suspension of business 50,000 men in all sections of the United States remained idle. The Chicago offices were draped with crepe that is to remain for thirty days. Careful attention has been given to the difference of time between San Francisco and New York in order that the observation of respect at each place might take place at exactly the same time. Services were held at the First Presbyterian church, at San Francisco, at the same time the funeral was in progress in New York.

— A lively race riot commenced in New York city last Wednesday night, and continued until a late hour Thursday morning. The whole city was in more or less turmoil on account of the disturbance. It was because of the murder of Policeman Thorpe, by a Negro named Arthur Harris. On the previous Sunday night, Thorpe attempted to arrest a Negro woman. Several Negroes interfered, and the policeman was so badly bruised that he died. The policeman was popular, and the quarter in which he resided has strong feeling against the Negroes. Hundreds of people gathered at the wake Wednesday night, and most of the people in the barrooms were talking about the murder. About 11 o'clock, an Irish woman came out of the house in which the dead policeman lay and delivered a tirade against Negroes in general, and the Harris Negro in particular, and said they all ought to be killed. A Negro passed along at the time. There are several stories as

to what occurred. One is to the effect that he drew a pistol, cursed the woman and fired. Another is that a white man smashed the Negro with a stick. Anyhow, within a very few minutes there was a great mob in the streets, and the disturbance spread for blocks. Every Negro to be seen was attacked and many were badly bruised. During the next 24 hours, the police exerted themselves to restore order; but without much success. Some 40 or 50 Negroes were more or less seriously hurt; but none were killed. Finally the police got control of the situation. It is said that a heavy rain, at an early hour Thursday morning, did more than anything else to quell the disturbance. Arthur Harris was captured in Washington and taken back to New York city.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

The state campaign winds up in Columbia today.

THE voters of South Carolina have never had the opportunity to express themselves squarely on the dispensary question. The approaching election will not give them such an opportunity. The general assembly should submit the matter to the voters and let them settle it once for all.

THE jim crow car law operates so that, in many instances, two or three Negroes have a whole passenger coach to themselves, while a great crowd of whites are sweltering in another car, with some even standing up for want of a place to sit down. In some instances, especially in those portions of the state where few of them travel, the Negroes are regarding the law as a great joke upon its framers, and they are about right.

If the sale of whiskey is a legitimate business, then the state of South Carolina is upholding an ironclad monopoly, compared with which the Standard Oil company is a free trader, and people who uphold the Kansas City platform are bound to vote against the system. If the sale of whiskey is not a legitimate business, then the state of South Carolina has no right to engage in it herself or permit her citizens to do so.

MR. ROCKEFELLER, of Standard Oil fame, was recently drawn on a jury in New York, and has been engaged in the duty thus imposed on him. Asked if he had tried to evade the service said: "Oh, no. I fully realize that every citizen has a certain duty to perform. If the public call on you to do this duty, then it is your duty to respond cheerfully. If everyone tried to avoid jury duty then there would be no jurors at all, and the public's business could not be looked after." This goes to show that, after all, there are many more citizens than Mr. Rockefeller.

We do not feel disposed to ask anyone to contribute to the India famine relief fund. That the conditions in India are the most horrible on record in the history of the world, we have no reason to doubt. The famine area covers 350,000 square miles, and includes 50,000,000 people. It's very vastness, therefore, is staggering beyond description. We are assured that every contribution, no matter how small, will go to the direct benefit of some famine sufferer, without any commission to anybody. It is because we feel it our duty to do so, that we offer to receive and forward such subscriptions as may be tendered.

AN apologist for Dr. Strait's connection with the tomato fig syrup business during his stay in Washington, explains that the doctor put in only \$200 as a legitimate investment, and that one of the objects of the industry was to develop a market for the southern products used. Of course, the consumption of canned tomatoes and dried figs, the kind we understand were used, does not affect the argument, and neither does the fact that \$200 would not be sufficient to cause any considerable flurry in the demand for tomatoes and figs; but somehow it seems to us that such enterprises could be conducted to better advantage in Lancaster than in Washington, nor should the people be required to subsidize their proprietors at the rate \$5,000 a year.

THE COUNTY COURT MATTER.

We did not make ourselves as clear as we would have preferred in what we said Saturday in reply to Mr. H. E. Johnson's assumption of responsibility for exempting York county from the provisions of the county court law. We were too much pressed for both time and space, and although we meant all that we said, the situation is one that requires further explanations.

Section 1 of Article V of the constitution provides that "the legislature 'may' also establish county courts." * * * which "shall never be invested with jurisdiction to try cases of murder, common law burglary, bribery or perjury." Provided, Before a county court shall be established in any county, it must be submitted to the qualified

electors and a majority of those voting must vote for its establishment."

It is a settled question that in law, where public interests are concerned, "may" means "shall" or "must," and as legislators take an oath to carry out the provisions of the constitution, it is their moral duty to provide the machinery indicated in the section quoted.

In the pursuance of its duty, the legislature passed a county court law setting forth the manner in which such courts are to be conducted and defining their jurisdiction, etc. Section 1 of this law provides that no county court can be established in this county until after there has been a majority vote in favor of it, and that this election can be held only upon petition of one-third of the qualified voters of a county. Furthermore, the act provides that elections on this subject cannot be held oftener than once in four years.

Before the bill just described got through the legislature, 34 of the 40 counties were exempted from its provisions. That is, the bill was so amended that even if a third of the qualified voters should petition, no election can be held; or even if all the voters should indicate their desire that way, no county court could be established. For including York, in this list of exempted counties, Mr. Johnson assumes responsibility, and says he did so because the matter had not been discussed before the people and he did not believe the people cared to make any change.

As to whether the people are ready for county courts, we do not pretend to say. We hardly think they are; but Mr. Johnson's reasons are certainly not good. Until after the legislature allows the question to go before the people, as the constitution requires it to do, there can be no canvass of the issue. As matters now stand, the people of York cannot establish a county court even if they should so desire.

In what he did, we have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Johnson acted honestly and conscientiously. We do not want to think otherwise, and we do not so think. We do think, however, that he went far beyond the responsibility of his position when he decided, as an individual, a question which the constitution says the people shall be allowed to decide for themselves. Neither are we inclined to lay the whole blame upon Mr. Johnson, notwithstanding his willingness to assume it. Every York member of the legislature is equally responsible with him, because he could have hardly exempted York county from the provisions of this law had not the other members acquiesced.

We do not want to be understood as trying to raise an issue on this question, for as the matter now stand no issue is possible. York county is not now able to avail itself of the provisions of this law. Under the constitution it is entitled to the privilege, and it will be the sworn duty of whoever may be elected to see that the privilege is accorded. For any man to say he will not allow York county to come under the provisions of the law, will be to say that he will not heed his constitutional oath. That is the way we view the matter.

PROHIBITION.

In the proper use of whiskey, there is no harm. Among each thousand who use whiskey at all, there is possibly one who uses it properly.

The improper use of whiskey is a crime first against the user himself, and second against those with whom the user associates.

The crime is against morality, and, therefore, against God, for God sanctions nothing that is immoral.

The statutes of man can legalize vice; but they cannot make a virtue of it. Liquor selling can be made lawful; but it cannot be made right.

If it is wrong for an individual to sell liquor—and it is—it is wrong for the state to sell it. If it is wrong for the State to sell it, it is wrong for an individual to sell it. If the state has no moral right to sell liquor it cannot confer that moral right upon an individual.

Unless he gives his sympathy and moral support, one individual is not responsible for the wrong committed by another individual.

Liquor selling being wrong, there is no more wrong in the legal sale than there is in the illegal sale.

The man who, by his vote, opposes the legal sale of whiskey, also condemns the illegal sale of whiskey, and provided he patronizes neither the legal or illegal sale, at one and the same time he divests himself of responsibility for either. If he votes for legal sale, he endorses the moral right of illegal sale.

The fact that prohibition does not prohibit, is a matter of no concern to the sincere prohibitionist. Whether prohibition prohibits or not it certainly prohibits the consumption of liquor.

Lawabiding people cannot find means of breaking up a lawful business however pernicious; but they will always find the law effective in breaking up an unlawful business. Because the moral right of the blind tiger to sell whiskey is as great as that of the state, it is next to impossible for the state to punish the blind tiger for doing that of which it is guilty itself.

The state has no right to seek revenue from the debauchery of its citizens.

Admission of the right of the state

to sell liquor, admits the right of the citizen to drink it; and admission of the right of the citizen to drink it, condones to a greater or less extent the immoral and criminal acts he commits while under the influence of it.

Prohibition is not a question of practicability or expediency. It is a question of right.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD.

Editor Hall Makes Clear His Dispensary Position.

THE ENQUIRER has been favored with an advance proof of an editorial that will appear in the Rock Hill Herald of today. The editorial is explanation of some matters that were not made sufficiently clear in our report of Mr. Hull's speech at Barnett's Mountain. The facts stated in the editorial, which is as follows, are correct:

Before the opening of the county campaign at Barnett's Mountain last Thursday, we had made arrangements to receive from Yorkville a short report of the speeches of the legislative candidates, to be delivered that day. This report was received at The Herald office Friday, too late for publication in Saturday's issue, and as it was necessarily brief, we prefer to lay that aside and reproduce from the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER its much fuller report of that meeting, which we think is quite complete.

In reporting the speech of Mr. Hull, THE ENQUIRER represents him as having said in effect that "he favors the dispensary law without the dispensary." Technically THE ENQUIRER's report is correct; but is liable to misconstruction. What Mr. Hull tried to make plain was that he favored the dispensary law as it now stands, affording, as it does, prohibition in counties where it is wanted, and the effort is made to obtain it. He would not be willing to establish a dispensary in Rock Hill or in any other community in York county, believing, as he does, that the sentiment of the people is against it. In that respect "he favors the dispensary law without the dispensary."

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER, in its report, says that Mr. Hull's claim that he originated the idea of creating Confederate veterans to a trip to the Charleston reunion, is incorrect, as the record shows. What Mr. Hull meant to claim credit for was that he originated the idea of soliciting individuals to accompany the old veterans with a trip to Charleston, bearing their expenses. THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER magnanimously offered to send nine veterans on its own account to the Charleston reunion. The Herald was not financially able to do as much, but desiring to do something, it canvassed the county, or the eastern section of it, requesting individuals to contribute the amount necessary to send one veteran each to the reunion. The people of the county know the result. The co-operation of the two papers resulted in sending to Charleston more than one hundred veterans that they may enjoy the pleasures of the reunion. THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER originated the scheme of sending nine veterans at its own expense. Afterwards, THE Herald originated the idea of sending an unlimited number of veterans at the expense of some one else. This is the difference.

SMALL COTTON CROP.—Commissioner O. B. Stevens, of the Georgia department of agriculture, has compiled statistics indicating that the cotton crop of Georgia for 1900 will be from 50,000 to 200,000 bales shorter than in 1899. Commissioner Stevens, as president of the Cotton States Commission's association, receives reports from commissioners of the different states, and says they are to the effect that the south as a whole is short. Indications on the 1st of August were that every state in the cotton belt would be behind on the staple with the exception of Texas, reported to be 2 per cent. ahead of the average crop of the last five years.

The figures prepared by the department show that in Georgia an average crop for the last five years is \$1,295,000 bales.

The reports from the counties of Georgia are that 74 per cent. of an average crop will be realized. Twenty-six per cent. off the average crop gives 958,992 bales for the year, against an estimated crop for 1899 of between 1,000,000 and 1,200,000.

It is further estimated from the reports in the hands of the commissioner that the cotton acreage is 3 per cent. less than in 1899.

How Hoyt will Enforce the Law.

At Saluda, last Saturday, Colonel Hoyt devoted his time to the liquor question and insisted that prohibition was what the people wanted. He mapped out how he would enforce prohibition. In answer to Gary he said he would not use a state constabulary, as he did not believe in extraneous influences; there was no need for these outside influences. Governor McSweeney can do nothing much with constabulary force. Wherever the law is enforced it is with local authority and not state authority. He would enforce prohibition through the sheriffs, the magistrates and the deputies. If the dispensary remained he would delight in enforcing the prohibition features.

— The omission or insertion of a single letter has often upset a jury's verdict and even a whole statute. Possession of valuable real estate in Ohio depends upon a single letter "s." The Cincinnati court of common pleas ruled against Joseph Irwin, the claimant, and sustained Peter Christmas, who has been a tenant for seven years past. The circuit court upset the judgment several weeks ago because the jury's report read, "On the issues," whereas there was but one issue involved. The circuit court reopened the case last week on proof that the form of verdict was printed and hence the objectionable "s," which has caused all this trouble, was not made by the jury.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

James M. Starr & Co.—Wants you to save your hair and offer you their rum and quinine hair tonic to aid in the work. They offer you Landreth's fresh turpentine.

Geo. W. S. Hart, Esq.—Is prepared to loan money on farming lands.

Judge W. H. McCorkle—Gives notice that Mrs. Nancy E. Matthews has applied to him for letters of administration on the estate of S. A. Matthews, deceased.

MAGISTRATE CANDIDATES.

Not the least important feature of the present primary campaign, is the race for magistrate in several of the townships. There is no contest in Bethel, Bethesda, Catawba, Ebenezer or King's Mountain; but in each of the other townships there are three or more candidates for the position. The list is as follows:

Bethel—S. N. Johnson.
Bethesda—A. L. Nunnery.
Broad River—E. F. Bell, Sr., J. C. Chambers, G. C. Leech.

Bullock's Creek—S. L. Davidson, W. R. Hayes, Will S. Plaxco, Henry W. Thomson.

Catawba—T. C. Beckham.
Ebenezer—R. M. Anderson.
Fort Mill—Sam F. Massey, J. B. Mills, M. M. Wolfe.

King's Mountain—John A. McMackin.

York—John A. Barron, J. Martin Brian, D. C. Clark, W. P. Hobbs, Wm. C. McLure, W. S. Peters, C. H. Sandifer.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

— Depositors in the Loan and Savings bank are generally very much like the Frenchman who wanted his money if he could not get it; but did not want it if he could get it. If the Haskell arrangement goes through all right, it is likely that every account of the Loan and Savings bank will continue to run just as it has been running.

— The English sparrow has been accused of many crimes; but there are few who would believe him guilty of trying to eat up a brick chimney. It is a fact, however. The chimney on Mr. W. H. Herndon's grocery has been damaged by sparrows. The damage is so great in fact that the chimney will have to be rebuilt or at least succeeded. Mr. Herndon says the sparrows did it; but why he does not know. The birds may have been after grit for their craws; they may have only been whetting their bills, or they may have wrought the damage for pure downright meanness.

— Considerable excitement was caused last Friday night by the breaking out of a fire in a vacant room in the Nichols building. The fire was discovered by Mr. A. Rose, after it had been burning for some minutes. The fire department arrived within a short time after the alarm was sounded, and by some good work extinguished the flames before any considerable damage was done. The origin of the fire is unknown; but it may have been caused by a cigarette. Those in position to know, say that, in their opinion, if the alarm had been delayed five minutes longer, the Nichols building, along with others in the vicinity, would have been destroyed.

— Sam Benson, a Negro, is on the chain gang for 30 days for cruelty to animals. The offense was committed Sunday afternoon, and it was of a particularly brutal nature. Benson hired a horse and a four-seated vehicle from the Heath-Hinson livery stable, and put in the afternoon driving about town with some Negro women. He beat the animal unmercifully and comforted himself more like a fend than a man. Upon a warrant sworn out by the liverymen, he was taken before Magistrate Sandifer Monday afternoon. Judge Witherspoon and Major Hart were among the principal witnesses.

The testimony showed that the Negro actually stood up to belabor the horse. Benson claimed that he was sober; that he did not use the horse cruelly; but only beat it because it was balky. He was sent up for thirty days. The liverymen had hard work to save the horse after its severe handling. The animal is now getting along very well.

ABOUT THE BANK.

The Loan and Savings bank is not yet on its feet again; but it is almost there. It was not crippled nearly so bad as was thought. This is not now a question of opinion, but of facts.

Judge A. C. Haskell, vice-president of the Loan and Exchange Bank of South Carolina, of Columbia, was in Yorkville last week. He was here upon invitation of a committee of stockholders of the Loan and Savings bank, and he was here on business.

Judge Haskell made an interesting proposition. The exact terms are of no especial interest to the public. The proposition, however, was to the effect that upon a careful appraisal of the assets of the Loan and Savings bank, his people would take stock, put up the money with which to pay depositors, and continue the business under a satisfactory reorganization.

Pursuant to this proposition, a committee put in a greater part of last week making the appraisal. The committee consisted of Mr. H. A. D. Neely, representing the Loan and Savings bank; Mr. S. M. McNeel, representing Judge Haskell and his directors; and Mr. Jos. F. Wallace, acting as referee. The work, of course, was done with the greatest care, and was not completed until Saturday afternoon.

Every asset of the bank was gone over. Some were thrown out entirely,

and some were shaved to such extent as the appraisers thought proper, and after the investigation was completed, the result showed that, in the opinion of the appraisers, the capital stock of the bank ought to be worth 86 cents on the dollar.

Representatives of the stockholders of the Loan and Savings bank are now in correspondence with Judge Haskell and his directors. It is a question as to what the stockholders will be willing to take, or Judge Haskell and his directors are willing to give, and upon the agreement depends whether the depositors are to get their money soon, or whether they continue uneasy as to whether they will get it or not.

If the trade is completed, the present understanding is that Judge Haskell and his people will take up the holdings of all the stockholders of the Loan and Savings bank who are willing to sell at a price to be agreed upon. Stockholders who do not care to sell, will be permitted to hold, and there will be a reorganization of the directors with Mr. S. M. McNeel, of Yorkville, as president.

This arrangement, if it goes through, will be eminently satisfactory to the people of Yorkville. Judge Haskell and his friends stand high in the financial world, and their connection with the local bank will give the community banking facilities the like of which has never had before. In plain English, we will have a sure enough bank. If the arrangement fails, then there is reason to fear receivership proceedings, heavy loss to the stockholders, delay in the payment of depositors and more or less distress to the community, especially during the coming fall.

THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

The county campaign, which opened at Barnett's Mountain on last Thursday, continues to progress smoothly with only an occasional new incident to vary the monotony to one who had saw and heard what occurred at the opening meeting.

There was a very good attendance on the Clover meeting—not so large as at Barnett's Mountain; but somewhat larger than is usual at Clover. The speeches were generally about the same. Mr. de Loach again announced his principles, and made it perfectly clear how he would feel honored at being elected fairly and squarely on the basis of his character, ability and principles, and how he could not retain his self-respect should he have reason to believe that he had been elected under false pretenses.

Mr. Hull stated it as his intention to vote for M. B. McSweeney for governor. He says he endorsed the governor's record as a man, and as a chief executive, and besides he was a personal friend. Mr. Hull also took notice of talk of which he had heard to the effect that he is a "bigoted Roman Catholic." He said that his mother was a Roman Catholic and his father a Lutheran. His father did not come back from the war, and he was raised by his mother. He is not a communicant in the Roman Catholic church and is not claimed by that church. He has the highest veneration for the church, however, and no apologies to make. He is not bigoted. His wife is a Protestant. His older children are members of Protestant churches, and his younger children attend Protestant Sunday schools. He considers that every man is entitled to hold such religious views as he sees fit—and that as he does not object to the views of others, he does not think they should object to his. Mr. Beamguard was at home and his home people took pains to show that he had their endorsement. The Clover people showed the candidates every courtesy that could be demanded by the splendid hospitality of the community.

At Bethany, on Saturday, the meeting was altogether pleasant, and the routine was generally the same with the exception of the speech of Mr. Hull, who took occasion to refer to THE ENQUIRER's synopsis of his remarks at Barnett's Mountain as not making his position as to the dispensary exactly clear. He did not want to be understood as opposed to the dispensary. He believed in temperance, and in the dispensary as a necessary adjunct of the dispensary law; but was not in favor of putting a dispensary upon a community, the majority of whose voters were opposed to it. Mr. Hull also referred to the matter of sending Confederate veterans to the Charleston reunion, and set the record straight. He said that the idea originated with THE ENQUIRER, which proposed to send nine Confederate veterans to Charleston at its own expense, and that he co-operated by instituting a movement, as the result of which individual citizens of Rock Hill and vicinity also complimented a number of veterans.

The Hickory Grove meeting on Monday, was held in the school house. THE ENQUIRER was disappointed in getting a report from its representative, as it had arranged, and we have had to depend on such information as we have been able to gather. It appears that the Prohibitionists at Hickory Grove were laying for the dispensary candidates, and Rev. Mr. Barber acted as spokesman. All of the candidates, except Mr. de Loach, were taken to task more or less severely. His position was entirely satisfactory from the prohibition standpoint. Mr. Brice made practically the same speech as at Barnett's mountain, and when he got well into his remarks on the liquor ques-

tion, Rev. Mr. Barber interrupted with the observation that the speaker's argument was "so stale that it smelled funky." Mr. Brice was just a little rattled by the interruption; but recovering himself, he said to Mr. Barber: "I have the floor just at this time, sir. If you desire to make a speech on this question, I will step aside until you get through and then I will try to reply to you." Mr. Barber did not take advantage of the offer, and Mr. Brice continued his remarks without further interruption. The audience generally was quite attentive.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. J. Lindsay Hunter is home from Forest City, N. C.

Mr. E. A. (Gus) Law, who has been spending some time in Florida, is in Yorkville.

Mrs. C. E. Spencer and Miss Mattie Spencer, are spending a few days at Blowing Rock.

Mrs. C. F. Gordon is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Moore, at Smith's Turnout.

Mrs. P. O. McElhany and Miss Edith Stewart, of Rock Hill, passed several days during the past week with Mr. H. H. Beard's family.

Mr. Church W. Carroll, who has been taking a special course in a Baltimore business college, has returned to his home in Yorkville.

Misses Emma and Lula Ford, of Bethel, are visiting relatives and friends in Yorkville, the guests of Misses Mary and Rose Hunter.

Mr. R. T. Stephenson, instructor in mathematics and natural science in the King's Mountain Military academy, arrived in Yorkville last week, accompanied by his wife and child.

Hamilton W. McKay, son of Rev. W. J. McKay, president of the board of trustees of Davidson college, will matriculate at the King's Mountain Military academy. Rev. Mr. McKay decided the matter after careful investigation.

Mr. Pelham Morrow came down from Gastonia Saturday and returned yesterday morning. It was the first time he has been able to get out of his home for months. He is not feeling well at all. In fact he considers that he is a complete physical wreck. His many friends, of which THE ENQUIRER is one, are very much concerned at his condition.

Rev. Dr. T. R. English, formerly pastor of the Yorkville Presbyterian church, now a professor in the Union Theological seminary at Richmond, Va., is visiting in Yorkville, the guest of Judge I. D. Witherspoon. He came over Monday from Charlotte, where he is filling the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church during the vacation of the pastor. Dr. English has consented to preach in the church here tonight (Wednesday) at 8:30. He will return to Charlotte before Sunday.

Newton, Mass., Journal: The following is reprinted from The Inland Printer, of Chicago, the leading printing trade paper of the world: "The foreman of the Newton Journal, Newton, Mass., sends the following: 'Having been an interested reader of the department of machine composition since it started, and especially of the speed of the various operators mentioned therein, I take pleasure in submitting the following account of the work done in this office by Mr. A. M. Grist. Our paper is a weekly, and last week Mr. Grist made a continuous run of exactly 16 hours on solid 13-em brier, no leads or heads, setting 89,430 ems of corrected matter, which we consider a rather remarkable run for brier, the operator caring for his own machine. During the same week, on solid 13-em nonpareil, Mr. Grist set 102 lines in 15 minutes, which is an equal to 10,608 ems per hour. We consider this pretty good work for a machinist-operator working along at an average rate, no attempt being made for record speed, as no thought was given to what he was accomplishing until the work was completed and measured up.'"

LOCAL LAOONICS.

Until January 1st, 1901.
THE TWICE-A-WEEK ENQUIRER, filled with the latest and most reliable news, will be furnished from the date of this issue until January 1, 1901, for 72 cents.

Are you Enrolled?

Every voter who expects to vote in the primary should have his name placed upon his club roll by tomorrow night. Unless his name is on the club roll he will not be allowed to vote.

A Serious Charge.

Rock Hill Herald: J. W. Youngblood, said to be an employee of the Southern railway, who has a wife and family living in Columbia, S. C., was tried by the mayor of Charlotte Saturday for assault on the 9-year-old daughter of Mrs. Bowden, who lives on North College street. The evidence showed Youngblood to be a blackguard and criminal of the vilest type. The mayor bound him over to the criminal court in the sum of \$200 for the assault, and in the sum of \$25 for carrying a pistol, which was found in his pocket when arrested by the police. Post of Colonel Williams.

THE ENQUIRER has received notice from Miss Maggie Moore, treasurer of the King's Mountain Chapter of D. A. R., that the chapter will undertake the responsibility for the removal of the remains of Colonel James Williams from the Mintz farm, in Cherokee township, to King's Mountain battlefield. The subscription list published in THE ENQUIRER, together with money paid in up to this time, has been turned over to Miss Moore. The plans of the King's Mountain Chapter of D. A. R. have not yet been perfected, and will not be until the next meeting, to be held in Yorkville next month. It is not likely that the proposed removal and ceremonies in connection therewith, will take place on October 7, as originally suggested, for the reason that details cannot be perfected by that time. But